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to man of the thought of God in terms fit for man's understanding, which point to a more perfect human life. The progress is from science or external knowledge, through reason or philosophy to religion, defined as the relations between man and God.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

TWO BOOKS ON PSYCHOLOGY.

OUTLINES OF PSYCHOLOGY: An Elementary Treatise with Some Practical Applications. By Josiah Royce, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of the History of Philosophy in Harvard University. Teachers' Professional Library, Macmillan, 1903.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AND ITS BEARING UPON CULTURE. By George Malcolm Stratton, Associate Professor of Psychology and Director of the Psychological Laboratory in the University of California. Macmillan, 1903.

In the volume before us Dr. Royce has given a clear and attractive presentation of psychology in a form which embodies the results of recent investigation and discussion. Beginning with "the physical signs of the presence of mind," and "the nervous conditions of the manifestation of mind," he then proceeds to trace the general features of conscious life. These are divided under the heads of (1) Sensitiveness, (2) Docility, and (3) Mental Initiative. "The so-called will and intellect of ordinary psychological study are but two aspects of a single process." A significant point is made (p. 12): "The study of neurological facts has, although very great, still only relative value for the psychologist." An interesting discussion of Inhibition is found on page 70, fol. "What, in any situation, we are restrained from doing is as important to us as what we do" (p. 71). We were particularly struck by the analysis (in chapter iv.) of the unity of consciousness as not only simultaneous but successive. In the chapter we note a valuable criticism of the theory of our mental life as being a complex consisting of "elementary" sensations and feelings.

A distinct advantage which the present volume may claim over some other works upon the same subject is that psychological questions are here discussed from the purely psychological standpoint; it is a decided relief to find that the dis-

cussion is not obscured or overburdened with metaphysics. One point by way of criticism upon the form in which the book is cast: we think it would be better, on the whole, if the sections were numbered according to the chapters in which they stand.

Professor Stratton has given us in a readable form much of the results of contemporary work in the psychological laboratories of this country and of Europe. Among many matters of interest discussed is "the evidence for unconscious ideas" (Chapter IV.). Prof. Stratton's conclusion (which, by the way, is substantially identical with Dr. Royce's) is that "the evidence which has been brought in support of the existence of unconscious ideas is, after all, unconvincing. Under the head of "the enjoyment of sensations and their forms," the distinction between psychology and æsthetics is well drawn (p. 227). On page 313 an interesting question is raised—namely, Are psychological laws subject to amendment? The author holds that there are distinct indications of such a possibility.

Finally, as against those who object to experimental psychology on the ground that it is "a psychology without a soul," the author indicates "the spiritual implications of the experimental work." Indirectly the work ought to strengthen our confidence in spiritual things. It is, itself, a sign of growing interest in the mind, and will react on and stimulate the interest from which it springs. It is already assisting us to recover from that almost exclusive attention that has been given for so many years to "the parts of nature that are below the human plane" (pp. 313 and 314).

W. S. B.